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AMERICAN PAPER MONEY.

WALL STREET STOCK GAMBLERS BRIBE OUR CONGRESSMEN

That Exception Clause the Most Damnable Piece of Legislation Recorded in the Annals of History--the Awful Sum of \$60,000,000 Will be Paid for it Before all the Debt is Cancelled.

From the Chicago Express.

As we have seen, the government declined the infamous offer of bankers to furnish their suspended paper as money to carry on the War of the Rebellion and had recourse to its own credit. The first \$60,000,000 issued being full legal tender was always above par in gold.

The ways and means committee of congress reported a bill providing the money necessary to carry on the war making the same full legal tender for all dues, public and private.

The bill speedily passed the lower house amid great rejoicings of the people. Congratulations and messages of approval flowed in upon congress from the people and all classes save one approved the measure. Wall street alone was disturbed at the prospect of losing a chance to gamble in gold. As Thad. Stevens said in congress, the "caverns of the bullion brokers and the saloons of the associated banks" were stirred. As Judge Martin said "the money power of Wall street was transferred to Washington" and a contest of bribery the most shameless recorded in history was waged between men resolved to enrich themselves at the people's expense by gambling in gold, and the people's representatives.

As in every preceding contest of the kind, wrong triumphed and the crime of the New York gold room became a possibility, an assured reality and many members of congress, before known to be poor, suddenly became possessors of wealth. The bill as it passed the house, the body having the power to originate revenue measures, was amended in the senate by inserting the clause, "except duties on imports and interest on the public debt."

There was no public debt of any consequence at that time, but it was the purpose of these traitorous villains, in accordance with the advice of British bankers in the "Hazard circular," to create one, and this was the measure by which it was to be and was created. This one infernal act has already cost the people directly more than four billion dollars actually paid besides the whole amount of the debt to be paid, and indirectly far more in losses and bankruptcies caused by contraction of the currency to enhance the value of bonds and gold.

It is said that that stern old patriot Thad. Stevens shed tears when he saw the dreadful deed inevitable. In

his speech upon the final passage of the amended bill he said;

"I have melancholy forebodings that we are about to consummate a cunningly devised scheme, which will carry great injury and a great loss to all classes of the people throughout the Union, except one. It makes two classes of money—one for the banks, the other for the people."

A republican vice-president, senator Wilson of Massachusetts said:

"The entire business community with scarcely a single exception, men who have trusted out in the country in commercial transactions their tens and hundreds of millions, are for the bill with the legal tender clause. * * In my judgment if you strike out the legal tender clause you will have every curbstone broker in the country, the bulls and bears of the stock exchange and all that class of men who fatten on public calamity and the wants and necessities of the people using all their influence to depreciate the credit and break down the value of the demand notes. I look upon the contest as one between the curbstone brokers, the Jew brokers, the money changers and the men who speculate in stocks and bonds, and the productive toiling men of the country."

The suggestive words of Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, secretary of the treasury under Lincoln, clearly indicate that these were not idle words. In speaking of the fact that gold, with out any corresponding change in the price of other things, in a few days when up to 150 per cent, and, in about the same time fell to about its former price, he says: "It is quite apparent that the solution of the problem may be found in the unpatriotic and criminal efforts of speculators, and probably of secret enemies, to raise the price of coin regardless of the injury inflicted upon the country."

John Sherman in making a report as chairman of the finance committee of the United States Senate, Dec. 12 1867, said:

"It became necessary to depreciate the notes (greenbacks) in order to create a market for the bonds."

Dear reader, please reflect upon the cool and deliberate diabolism of such an avowal coming from such a source.

Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, said of this infamous exception clause:

"That crime perpetrated by the senate of the United States; or blunder worse than a crime, has cost the American people more than all the war would have cost, had the house bill been adopted as originally passed. That crime, or blunder, called into existence the gold room of New York. It invited from all the money centers of the world their most voracious vampires to come there and fatten upon the life-blood of the American people. It converted commerce into a mere system of gambling, and made such creatures as Jay Gould and Jim Fisk

possible in American history."

The following is the language of the celebrated "Hazard circular" referred to in the above article which was issued by English capitalists, and confidentially circulated among American bankers in 1862—Ed.

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor, and carries with it the care of the laborer; while the European plan, led on by England is capital control of labor by controlling wages.

THIS CAN BE DONE BY CONTROLLING THE MONEY.

The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war, must be used as a measure to control the volume of money.

To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis.

We are now waiting to get the Secretary of the Treasury to make this recommendation to congress.

IT WILL NOT DO TO ALLOW THE GREENBACK AS IT IS CALLED, TO CIRCULATE AS MONEY ANY LENGTH OF TIME, FOR WE CAN NOT CONTROL THAT.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

The Advantages of a Business Education for Farmers.

(By Prof. A. M. Hargis in Nebraska Farmer)

A common error with many people is to suppose that because a man expects to be a farmer, it is not worth his while to secure a business education.

This is a serious mistake, and our most prosperous farmers are beginning to recognize it as such. There is no trade, business or profession on which a man can enter without having more or less business to transact, and on these transactions, be they many or few, depends success or failure.

The farmer, as a rule, does not make a very large number of business transactions, but they are usually very important to him and generally involve a considerable sum of money.

If these transactions are always based upon sound business principles and are wisely made, the farmer's success is assured. We believe that every farmer should keep a systematic record of all his income and expenses. If this is properly done it will enable him to decide without question what kind of crops or animals pay the best, and knowing that he can devote his special attention to them.

It is usually the case that there is too much guessing at results, that too much is trusted to luck and chance. Farming is a business and should be considered as such, and because some men succeed without a practical education, proves nothing; it simply shows that they had the energy and natural tact to succeed in spite of their lack of this knowledge. Had they received a good business education they might have been merchant princes.

No man has ever been able, or can

he, explain all the advantages arising from a practical education. It not only enables him to make his way in the world easier and more surely but it teaches him self-respect, it gives him pride of character, it enables him to look on the right side of things, and if the school he attends be of first rank it instills into his mind many of the principles of the science of wealth and economy, it sets him to thinking along a thousand lines that will open wide the possibilities of his future.

All these advantages, and hundreds of others, are gained by the map of practical learning, beside the satisfaction to be derived from such knowledge. Again, many farmers make a very sad mistake by compelling their sons to continue on the farm when their tastes and inclinations lead them to business. The writer would not have this construed to mean that all young men should leave the farm for the city, as that would not be wise; but if a person has a dislike for any particular thing it is impossible for him to excel in it, and if a young man has his head set on business and against farming, why not let him have his choice but whatever he does, give him six months' schooling in a first class business college.

Many young people of the country are timid about going to the city, as they fear they can not successfully compete with the young men who have had advantages of the town schools; but this is a wrong impression.

Business men have long ago recognized the fact that when they want reliable, trustworthy help they must draw on the country blood for it. We do not mean they prefer a boy just from the farm, without either education or experience, but other things being equal, business men will choose a young man who has been raised on a farm, every time in preference to a city youth.

Southern Mercury: The consumers of sugar in the United States can fully appreciate the magnitude of the trust upon that article which is so generally used by our people, without resorting to figures in order to determine just how much it costs them above what they should pay under the law of supply and demand. But a resort to figures will show that the combine which now controls the price of sugar realizes upon all grades of refined sugars about 4 cents per pound above what it should cost the consumer, and upon all other grades in proportion; and it is now intimated that the unlawful combination which controls the price of sugar realize about \$4,000,000 per month. This amount of money is taken from the people of the United States without let or hindrance from the government and the suffering people are absolutely in the power of these robbers, and they are likely to remain so for an indefinite length of time.